

To Doom Business

We offer new attractions for the summer months, A Big Assortment bought VERY CHEAP from over-stocked Jobbers

MUST AND WILL BE SOLD

At Hard-times Prices. Every sale a Bargain sale. Our Summer stock of Men's and Boys'

CLOTHING!

and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS is magnificent in quality and unprecedented in price. Now is your chance. We positively will allow now one to undersell us. Comparison solicited. Goods freely shown.

M. DAVIS,

Market Street, below Second.

WE OFFER

CHAMBER SUITS!

the Newest and Best Styles, forty different styles Bureaus, seventy-five different styles Bedsteads, a large stock of Wardrobes, Dressing Cases, Book Cases, Chiffoniers, Hat-racks, Hall and Lawn Benches, Dining and Library Tables, Marble and Wood-top Stands; ten different styles of

Folding Bed Lounges,

Spring Bottom Beds, Spring, Cotton, Cotton-Top and Excelsior Mattresses; twenty Parlor Suits of the best styles and designs; also a large stock of Upholstered Platform Rockers, a full line of Rattan, Carpet Seat and Bed, Rock, Cane, Outside Cane, Perforated, Folding, Camp, Dining, Library, and

Office Chairs!

We do not advertise an empty house but a LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING FULL of the best goods, comprising the greatest variety of Styles and calculated to attract the attention of the most exacting trade.

Call and see our stock. We take pleasure in showing it and giving prices.

HENRY OORT

East Second Street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK

THE PRESIDENT KNOCKS THE EYE OUT OF A COMMITTEE.

"Do You Mean to Tell Me That the Money of a Buffalo Merchant is Not as Good as That of a New York Importer?" Asks Mr. Cleveland--National News.

WASHINGTON, June 27.--After the hearing before Secretary Manning and Assistant Secretary Fairchild the committee of New York importers, consisting of W. H. De Forest, H. W. Currie, Welton O. Hitchcock, O. A. Gager, John G. Nesser, Jackson B. Schults and Oscar S. Straus, went to the White House to pay their respects to President Cleveland. It was after the dinner appointed to receive visitors except by appointment, but the president said he would see the committee. There were several cases who had not been heard waiting their turn when the committee was ushered in. The president turned against the clerk while Mr. DeForest introduced the party. Mr. Schults acted as spokesman after the visitors had shaken hands with the executive. The importance of a new collector for the port of New York was referred to, and Mr. Schults said if the president had to go out of the state of New York for a man he could possibly find a good one somewhere else.

"Outside of the state of New York to find a collector for the port? Never!" was the emphatic declaration of Mr. Cleveland, and then, laughingly, he said: "Why, gentlemen, you don't believe that there are better men outside of New York state than there are in it? None, at least, for the position of collector of the great port."

The party joined in the humor of the remark, which encouraged Mr. DeForest to say: "The appointment of a collector at New York is a very important matter to us. The importers are now suffering very much from oppressive treasury regulations and need relief. They look to you for it."

The president replied: "In my opinion, what the importers of New York are suffering from is not from the treasury regulations, but from dishonesty and fraud."

"This was a stunner. Then followed a remark worthy of the fame of Jackson: 'When a merchant in Buffalo cannot import directly such goods as he needs in his business as cheaply as he can buy them in New York city, duty paid, then there must be something radically wrong in the collection of revenue at the port of New York.'"

"But that does not prove anything," replied one of the committee.

"It doesn't," the sharply answered the president, with a rising intonation, and then repeating the exclamation, "It doesn't! Well, by the great Jehovah I think it does. By you mean to tell me that the money of a Buffalo merchant is not as good as that of a New York importer?"

Mr. Gager, who has had experience in importing fine chinaware, tried to explain to the president the difficulties the Buffalo importers had to contend with against the skill and experience of the New York importers. To all of which the president patiently listened, but again repeated: "When the purchasing power of the Buffalo merchant's money is not as great as that of the New York importer it is time to ask the reason."

"At this point the other said to the president the appointment of your collector is this. Is it not Buffalo money as good as New York City money? I don't think you can state the reasons to me."

After shaking hands the committee withdrew, and as they were going out one of the gentlemen who was waiting to see the president said to him: "You appear to understand the financial as well as the political interests of Buffalo."

"Without much labor either," replied the president. "Less fraud and more honesty will elevate both as they ought to be."

"But you certainly did hit our New York visitors pretty hard."

"Not harder than they can stand. If I was a man of New York I certainly had no cause for complaint. I want to know the reason why, all things being equal, that a Buffalo merchant can buy the same article of goods cheaper in New York than he can import them direct from places of production. It used to be said that an inferior article was sold for the superior price, but now the superior article is sold at the lower price. I want to know how it is."

"At this point the other said the American people were waiting to shake hands with the president in the East Room. The few remaining visitors in the library were heard and the public interview was over for the day."

A number of New York merchants who believe that Secretary Manning's recent remarks to the custom officers in New York are not only right but just, that they ought to be able to arrive soon, and expect to be heard in reply to the statements made by the committee representing the Merchants' Club, Appraiser Gen. Hoyt, of Philadelphia, who is now on duty in New York, it is understood, will act as general appraiser at that port until a successor to Mr. Ferry is appointed.

Room. Kentucky showed up stronger in callers on the president than for a long time. Miss Cleveland and Miss Nessler had a large number of callers at their reception, most of whom were residents of Washington. Mention was made of these dispatches ten days ago that Mr. Burchard, the director of the mint, would have to go. His resignation was asked for at that time, but Mr. Burchard has declined to pay any attention to the request. The result will be that as soon as the president decides upon some one to take Mr. Burchard's place Mr. Burchard will be suspended. Mr. Burchard holds that the tenure of his office is different from that of any other. He claims that he was appointed for six years. He has served four years and he will not surrender before his full term has been filled. Mr. Burchard has expressed a desire that charges of some kind should be preferred against him the chances are that he will be gratified. The principal charge will be, it is said, inefficiency in the management of the affairs of the mint. Mr. Burchard is an ex-member of Congress from Illinois.

Some grapes. ANNAPOLIS, June 27.--The investigation if the conduct of some of the naval cadets of the second class, who last week on a steamer brought the Sunday school excursion here from Baltimore, disclosed that some of the cadets, who had been sent with pieces of glass, had others with "Alas" as a dagger. A lady and gentleman looked around with "they ought to be chained together" others with "ripie" in the rear, this last anaesthetic expression used when some dignitary comes aboard ship.

There was no kissing of hands and winking at ladies. Demerits were given of the fencers, and the cadets excused from the wharf when excursion boats land.

All serene. WASHINGTON, June 27.--A representative of the United Press has received direct information that President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard are on the best of terms, and that it is frequently the case with the two gentlemen to sit together until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, discussing state and national affairs. The president is said to be authorized to state, is entirely satisfied with Mr. Bayard, and the greatest harmony prevails between the two gentlemen.

Want Protection. TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.--Governor Maritz has addressed a letter to the secretary of war at Washington, calling his attention to the dangerous condition of the settlers along the Southern Kansas border in the event of an outbreak among the Cheyenne Indians, and requests that ample provision be taken by the government for their protection, and to prevent any possibility of a repetition of the disastrous raid of 1873.

MacKinnon Fined. CHICAGO, June 27.--Joseph C. MacKinnon, of the second class, who last week on a steamer brought the Sunday school excursion here from Baltimore, disclosed that some of the cadets, who had been sent with pieces of glass, had others with "Alas" as a dagger. A lady and gentleman looked around with "they ought to be chained together" others with "ripie" in the rear, this last anaesthetic expression used when some dignitary comes aboard ship.

General Council. MOUNT MORRISON, N. Y., June 27.--Gen. Grant passed another tolerably good night, and his condition remains unchanged. His resistance to enjoy his usual evening stroll. He came out about noon and was wheeled to the hill top in the bath chair. He remained a few minutes on the porch, and then was wheeled back to his cottage.

Mr. Whitney. WASHINGTON, June 27.--Secretary Whitney says that the president has not yet received the dispatch about Dolpin's case no reply from him; that notwithstanding the two communications he will proceed in performing what he considers his duty in the matter.

Mr. Arthur. MONTREAL, June 27.--Chester A. Arthur, with his son, Allan Arthur, arrived in this city on his way to Kingston fishing club grounds.

UNDER SEALED ORDERS. Captain Boynton's Proposed Trip to Europe. CINCINNATI, June 27.--In pursuance of the request of many prominent citizens who expressed a desire to see the great explorer, an illustrated on a larger scale than has been at the Zoological lake, Capt. Paul Boynton has chartered the steamer Sherbrook, the largest vessel coming to Cincinnati, and will give an exhibition at a selected point on the Ohio river, on Sunday, closing with the blowing up of a full rigged ship sixty feet long. The Sherbrook, with band and all excursion appointments, will leave the wharf at 2:30 p. m., and return early in the evening. The Mary Houston will also be fitted up and in reserve in case the Sherbrook should prove insufficient to accommodate all wishing to go. The trip is expected to be the largest ever expended in fresh water. The Sherbrook will be under "sealed orders."

Harvard Wins. NEW LONDON, June 27.--Harvard won the university race with Yale. The time is as follows: Harvard 30 minutes and 12 1/2 seconds; Yale 30 minutes and 25 seconds.

Lotus White and William Harkness, members of a "charity" party at Papaw, Ill., were fired upon and fatally wounded by Arthur Nettleton, brother of the bride. Nettleton was arrested.

The Walsh (Ind.) Times company, and John Whisler, local editor, have been sued for \$10,000 damages for libel by Cateval Austin, whose daughter was the subject of the libelous article.

The Egyptian obelisk in Central park, New York, is rapidly disintegrating, owing to the giving of the obelisk to the city, and its utter ruin within fifteen years, unless measures are taken to protect it.

Messrs. Yavenna, a popular concert singer, died at his home in New York on the morning of her wedding day. She was to have been married to Dr. Emil Bessels, the assistant of the tenor Artye, who was to have been married to her.

The Prussian government, it seems, is unable to agree with the Vatican in regard to the filling of the see of Rome, and Dr. Von Knapstein has been summoned to Berlin to discuss the proposals of the pope on this subject.

A LEGAL STRANGLING.

THE EXPATiation OF THE FOULEST CRIME IN KENTUCKY ANNALS

Jordan Taylor Drops Through the Trap to Death for the Diabolical Murder of His Son-in-Law--The Terrible Sequel of Ignorant Voodoo Charms.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., June 27.--Jordan Taylor, colored, played the dual role in the official tragedy, charged with and guilty of the most heinous crime known to the catalogue of villainy, or ever perpetrated in this section of Kentucky. The crime for which Taylor expelled upon the gallows is for the horrible murder of his paragon, Willie Saunders, near Oakley Station, this county, October 8, 1884. At this time of the crime the reputation of the popular pug was great. The deed, for cruelty and horror, challenged human credence, and was of a nature that stirred the public to retributive frenzy, and everyone was conscious of the throbbing and pulsing of the great excitement that a touch might put back at all control. But the law was allowed to take its course. This following is the substance of the dark crime:

On the night of October 8, 1884, Willie Saunders left Mrs. Eliza Brounagh's, where she had been at work to go to her home. Taylor and Willie had long been lovers and lived under the same roof as man and wife. They had previous to Jordan quarreled and parted. Taylor went to John Lee, a voodoo doctor, and had him to his troubles and asked his advice and all in winning back his sweetheart's affection. The old man (the doctor) was seventy-five years of age, was shy and cunning as a fox. He told Taylor if he paid \$100 he would take care of a woman who would furnish him some tricks by which he could conquer his sweetheart's affections back. Taylor paid for his trouble. They both went over to Trenton, Ky., and there met the witch named Celia Wilker, who agreed to furnish the necessary requirements for a certain fee. Jordan gave her \$500, and off went he out for the balance due, which amounted to a few additional dollars. The conjured tricks consisted of a large bottle of double-dub and some roots wrapped with yam and cotton strings into a mass about the size of one's little finger, and enclosed in a dirty white long two-sided rag, one containing two kinds of red powder, and the other contained a different kind of "hoodoo powder."

Taylor was instructed how to use the mysterious powder.

He was to take the powder in the large bag and put one kind in his shoe and sprinkle the other in the path along the route where Willie Saunders had to go when she finished her day's work. Taylor was to be ready to leave for home. Old man Lee was to use the other powder the same as Taylor. The doctor carried out the above instructions without any marked effect. Taylor sought Lee and told him that the charms did not produce the desired purpose.

The poor, deluded, superstitious negro concluded to kill her. So on the night of October 8, 1884, Jordan Taylor, of his own free will and under the influence of his own Brounagh's, Taylor heard of this, and securing an axe from Brounagh's wood house, he set upon a fence opposite the house and waited until he saw the coming of his victim, whom he seen through the window. Willie was telling of her prospective trip to the Louisville Exposition, how happy she would be, little dreaming that in one short hour she would be the victim of a horrible crime.

The lit her lantern, opened the door, and started home light-hearted and happy. Taylor kept a short distance behind, but steadily gained on her until she was within a few yards of her home. Taylor then overtook her and walked beside her, and spoke to her as if he had been treated. They made friends. Willie asked her lover for some money to go to Louisville. He refused, and this brought out bad words. She told him she was cruelly treated, and if he did not comply with her wish she would have him shot, and knew the man who would be glad to take his work.

This enraged Taylor. He snatched up his axe and dealt her a powerful blow, crushing her skull and sending her sprawling. To make sure of his diabolical deed he struck her two more blows, each time twisting the handle to raise it out of her skull. She was a tall, heavy set negro girl, weighing 175 pounds or more. After accomplishing his heinous desire, he took her by the feet and dragged her face down to some willow about seventy-five or one hundred feet distant. He could not take the axe and lantern and drag the body, so the girl was to be heavy and required both hands. Taylor would walk a dozen yards or so, deposit the body on the ground, hang the lantern on the handle of the axe, then go back and take it by the handle, drag her over the rough, hard ground, literally tearing the flesh from her body, leaving a stream of blood and bits of flesh along the route.

He would often stop to rest, look at the ghastly sight, then coolly resume his march until he came to the bend in which he deposited the poor unfortunate victim, where two days afterward the corpse was discovered by the eyes of the law. However, a clue around went to the scene of the horror to look upon the dead and almost unrecognizable features of the poor girl.

Taylor joined in the search and maintain the deed of the deepest grief, and gave the enraged citizens no clue leading to the perpetrator of the heinous crime. However, a clue was found in old Lee, who refused without reason to serve on the coroner's jury, and leaving a stream of blood and bits of flesh along the route.

He would often stop to rest, look at the ghastly sight, then coolly resume his march until he came to the bend in which he deposited the poor unfortunate victim, where two days afterward the corpse was discovered by the eyes of the law. However, a clue around went to the scene of the horror to look upon the dead and almost unrecognizable features of the poor girl.

Taylor joined in the search and maintain the deed of the deepest grief, and gave the enraged citizens no clue leading to the perpetrator of the heinous crime. However, a clue was found in old Lee, who refused without reason to serve on the coroner's jury, and leaving a stream of blood and bits of flesh along the route.

ated Lee, and his statement was reiterated before the grand jury that rendered its verdict against both. Taylor clung to both sworn testimonies all through the trial. He was convicted and sentenced to death on March 18, 1885, on evidence being introduced Taylor on hearing his fate never blanched or moved a muscle of his sinister countenance.

The next day John Lee was placed on trial. Circumstantial evidence was so damaging that his life hung on a slender thread. During this remarkable trial and his condemnation Lee manifested no feeling, but with the utmost nerve and indifference listened to the damning testimony of the witnesses and the scathing denunciation of approving counsel without the quiver of a muscle or the quail of the eye.

Court adjourned and on reassembling after dinner Taylor was allowed to testify for the state. He was cross-examined by Sheriff Boyd and others, and was told that his fate and asked to tell the truth.

On March 17, 1885, the trial of Taylor was brought into court under the truest glare of hundreds of eyes. His unexpected and startling revelation shook the very walls of the temple of justice. He said he alone did the killing, and that Lee was an innocent man. His reason for implicating Lee was because the latter told him to do a revenge by fastening the crime on Lee. The trial came to an abrupt close with a verdict of "not guilty."

There is no question but that Lee would have been hanged but for Taylor's retraction. The execution of Lee was the first of the first legal hanging in this county since 1863.

The scaffold used in the execution of Taylor is located on the river bank at a recent lot, and is about eighty yards northwest of the jail. It is eleven feet high, and has a drop of four feet. There is a platform four feet square high by hinges underneath, and held up by a bolt above. When all was ready, the man was shown out and the door dropped from the top of the doomed man. The scaffold is in an enclosure twenty-five by twenty-five feet, made of plank seven feet high, into which about fifty persons were admitted. The hanging was private, and took place at 10 o'clock.

McKee Migrates. MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 27.--John McKee, colored lawyer, was hanged in the jail here. He died easy. He protested his innocence to the last. He made an attempt to suicide by cutting an artery in his arm with the aid of a snuff box, but failed.

BOLTING IRON MEN.

Youngstown Manufacturers Endeavor to Secure the Cincinnati Scale to a Split.

CINCINNATI, June 27.--Nearly every iron manufacturing firm in Cincinnati, was represented at a meeting held at the hotel here, which was called by Youngstown parties, to consider the action of the Pittsburgh manufacturers in signing the scale. The Youngstown people, it is understood, are not, were badly upset by the recent action of Pittsburgh manufacturer in signing the scale, and are now trying to get the ball rolling from the Western Manufacturers' association. The feeling of the Cincinnati men may be best understood by the statement made by Frank P. Mitchell, secretary of Mitchell, Truett & Co. Mr. Mitchell said:

"The Youngstown gentlemen, Messrs. H. O. Bond, H. W. Currie, and James Nelson and others, asked us if we would meet them if they would come here for a contest. We refused to do so, and I refuse, but I am sure the Cincinnati men do not want to join a fight against Pittsburgh. We spent ten days trying to get the Pittsburgh people, and we will keep our powder dry until we see what the Cincinnati men have to do to start with, even if we see it. We shall start up on or about the middle of the month."

AN ARM OF DUTY.

The Boot and Shoe Troubles Are Not Ended.

CINCINNATI, June 27.--The difference between the shoe manufacturers and the lasters continues without new developments. The manufacturers desired a law to lower their demands, but the time has been extended by mutual consent. Both employers and employees held meetings and discussed the situation without deciding upon any definite action. Both have agreed not to have any more discussions in the papers, and at present both are resting on their arms.

A general meeting of the manufacturers was held at the office of Blacker, Sax & Gerette. There being no possible change to be made in their original program, it was decided to wait until the first of July before taking further action.

Several of the causes undertook in the absence of the lasters, to work on their own hook with such help as they could obtain from the outside. Several manufacturers and lasters were asked to place them in shape. This request was politely refused on the grounds, as one of them expressed himself to a reporter: "We are not striking, are satisfied with the present scale, and feel rather hot against the lasters anyhow, but we can't work upon 'scal' goods."

This is in the nature of a quasi victory for the lasters.

Mr. Low, June 27.--The execution of Messrs. Wilker has arrived in this city, and were met at the Union depot by a reception committee and escorted to the Southern hotel. After breakfast they went to the Merchants' exchange, where the regular ceremonies of welcome were carried out. The party was then taken to the city and about the city and go next to Cincinnati.

Elevator Accident.

CLEVELAND, June 27.--Jimmy Gitman, fifteen years old, employed at the Hotel Lincoln, was caught in the elevator and frightfully mangled. He is still alive, but the physicians say his injuries are so serious, as his neck is dislocated.

Refused a New Trial.

New York, June 27.--James D. Fish has been denied a new trial.







